

How long?

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. For almost 70 years, there has been a long-standing --- for Queen Elizabeth II from across the Atlantic, especially among women.

- A) endurance / stamina / fortitude / resilience:
dayanıklılık
- B) stability / constancy // permanence /steadiness:
istikrar
- ✓ C) affection / warmth / fondness / love /liking:
sevgi, muhabbet
- D) delivery 1. teslimat, dağıtım 2. doğum 3. Konuşma,
iletme, aktarma
- E) responsibility / accountability / liability / blame / job /
task : sorumluluk, iş

Bonus 1

For almost 70 years, there has been

Bonus 2

from across the Atlantic, especially among women.

affection

deliver /make a speech= address

2. **Having worked at least 30 years, prospective pensioners face a new challenge as they age and move toward retirement** - a difficult life ---- that can sometimes **lead to mental health decline.**

- A) equilibrium / balance: denge
 B) division / separation / partition: bölüm, ayırım
 C) dedication / commitment / devotion: adama
 D) **transition / shift / change / move / switch / from..to.. into**
 E) choice / selection / option preference: tercih

passage

conversion / alteration / evolution: değişim, dönüşüm

prices are **on the rise** / increase / decrease

Bonus 1

^{çalışmış olan / çalışan} **Having worked (Working) at least 30 years, prospective pensioners face a new challenge** ^{would be / müstakbel}

Bonus 2

prospective pensioners face a new challenge

Bonus 3

as they age and move toward retirement

with age

near / approach / come closer to

Bonus 4

lead to mental health decline.

↓
in decline

-ly +

3. Blood-feeding is an **incredibly important** part of the mosquito's **reproductive cycle**, so a **---- amount** of evolutionary **pressure has been placed on** female mosquitoes **to identify potential sources of blood, quickly and efficiently get a full blood meal, and then stealthily depart** the unlucky victim.

- A) **sturdy** /strong /powerful / robust: güçlü
- B) **delicate** / fragile /subtle /slight /elusive: hassas ,ince
- C) **deliberate** / intentional / puposeful / premeditated / planned /conscious: bilinçli, kasıtlı on purpose
- D) **minuscule** /tiny /minute / little: küçük
- ✓ E) **tremendous** / great / incredible / remarkable: büyük

Bonus 1

Blood-feeding is an **incredibly important** part of the mosquito's **reproductive cycle**

Bonus 2

pressure has been placed on female mosquitoes **to identify**

Bonus 3

then **stealthily**(quietly)
depart (leave, take leave)

the unlucky **victim** : 1 the injured party / 2. prey.

(7) kurban 24

4. **It is no wonder that many teens, throughout history, have complained of feeling misunderstood because traditional explanations for adolescent behaviour have been crude, with little room for tolerance and flexibility.**

- *
very
extremely
- ✓ A) **frustratingly** / annoyingly: sinir bozucu şekilde, aşırı derecede, to a great extent / **desperately** / **notoriously**
- B) admirably / excellently / splendidly: harika şekilde
- C) vaguely / unclearly / indistinctly / ambiguously / obscurely: belirsiz şekilde
- D) exponentially / increasingly / progressively: artarak
- E) punctually / promptly / on- in time: zamanında

Bonus 1

It is no wonder that throughout history, have complained

Bonus 2 about

complained of feeling misunderstood because traditional explanations for adolescent behaviour

Bonus 3

with little room for tolerance / innovation

frustrate: disappoint: hüsranı ugratmak / annoy

5. **Warming, wildfires and unpredictable weather threaten to ---- the delicate processes that ensure good harvest, putting sustainable agriculture at risk.**

- A) moderate / balance / alleviate / relieve: dengelmek, hafifletmek
 B) disrupt / upset / disturb / interrupt / spoil: bozmak
 C) allocate / assign / allot: tahsis etmek
 D) respect / admire / revere / value: saygı göstermek
 E) establish / found / set up / institute / start: kurmak, tesis etmek 2. Prove, confirm, verify ispatlamak

SVO , King -

Bonus 1 ile tehdit etmek

threaten to spoil the delicate processes

Bonus 2

allow / enable

processes that ensure good harvest,

Bonus 3

processes that ensure good harvest, putting sustainable agriculture at risk.

spoils : ganimet

spare the rod, spoil the child.

6. **If your nausea is persistent, painful or does not seem to ---- even after a period without food, you had better consult your doctor in no time.**
- A) **cut down** / chop down / reduce : kesmek azaltmak
tree / + on : sugar / salt
- B) **look after** / **care for** / **see to** / **take care of**: bakmak
- C) **take off** / 1. remove 2. **lift off** 3. **start to be successful**
fade away, diminish, decrease,
- D) **go away** / **get away** /leave/ depart: uzaklaşmak disappear
- E) **rely on** / **hinge** /**depend** / **count** / **rest** /**be based**
/draw + on/upon: dayanmak, bel bağlamak, kullanmak, bağımlı olmak

Bonus 1

persists /continues / lasts

If your nausea is persistent

Bonus 2

even after a period **without food**

Bonus 3

immediately /urgently

you had better consult your doctor in no time.

reart soon

7. The **Roman emperor Nero** ---- **among** the most **infamous** rulers of the Roman Empire for **supposedly** playing his violin **while** Rome ----.

- A) ranked / had burned
 B) **ranked** / **was burning**
 C) has ranked / is burning
 D) had ranked / burns
 E) is ranking / has been burning

gelmek, sirasinda kademesinde olmak

is
as when
Just >

be among

Bonus 1

---- **among** the most **infamous** rulers

Bonus 2

infamous for sth /doing sth ; **notorious** /disreputable: kötü üne sahip / tarnished /stained: lekeli

Bonus 3

supposedly playing his violin **while** Rome ----.

- rumour has it that
- allegedly
- reportedly

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8. **If** a veterinarian **must handle** sick or dead birds, **it is important for** him ---- **great care and hygiene, since** some of the diseases of wild birds, **most notably** salmonella and coliform infections, ---- **onto** people and pets.

- A) exercised / could be passed
- B) exercising / used to be passed
- C) to exercise / can be passed
- D) to be exercising / would be passed
- E) exercise / must be passed

Bonus 1

it is important for him / sb / sth (to do sth (to be v3))

Bonus 2

since some of the diseases of wild birds, **most notably**

for
Bonus 3

pass **onto** people and pets

9. There **has been** a **remarkable** change **in the way** people ---- the **institution** of marriage, **with** the rate **of divorce** ---- **among** people **in** their 50s, 60s, and 70s.

- A) ~~will view~~ / doubled
- B) ~~had viewed~~ / having doubled
- C) ~~are viewing~~ / to double
- ✓ D) view / doubling
- E) ~~viewed~~ / to have doubled

with ~
view
v₃

Bonus 1

a **remarkable** change **in the way** (**how**) view

Bonus 2

the **institution** of marriage,

Bonus 3

among people **in** their 50s

10. Some companies try to accommodate certain demands ---- the employees such as greater pay and flexibility, whereas many others dig in their heels, that is, they pay little to no attention ---- such demands.

A) on / along

B) of / to

C) for / over

D) by / out

E) from / to

to

by

As such,

So

Bonus 1

Some companies ^{realize} try to accommodate certain demands for sth / demands of sb

Bonus 2

demands of the employees such as greater pay and flexibility

Bonus 3

Some companies..... whereas many others

Bonus 4

dig in their heels, that is,

Bonus 5

they pay little to no attention to sth/ sb

Bonus 6

such demands. Böyle talepler

=these demands = demands as such

11. **Even after** their **extensive** practical training, it can be **challenging** --- **clinicians to diagnose** someone --- schizophrenia **as** its symptoms **tend to be elusive** most of the time.

- A) to / from
- B) by / as
- C) for / with
- D) amid / of
- E) beyond / over

Bonus 1

despite / in spite of

Even after their **extensive** practical training,

it can be **challenging**

Bonus 2

as its symptoms **tend to be elusive**

tend to = may might / can / could

be likely to

Bonus 3

elusive = subtle / intangible / hard to pin down / obscure

elude

12. --- Bogotá and Colombia **have always had** a strong bicycling culture. **with cycling as** the countries' national sport. **today** there is a **tendency to** own a car **among** teenagers **and** drive even short **distances**.

- A) While **Although**
- B) As
- C) So that
- D) Unless
- E) As if

Bonus 1

with cycling as the countries' national sport

Bonus 2

today there is a **tendency to** own a car **among** teenagers **and** **(to)drive** even short **distances**.

Bonus 3

There are differences **between** teenagers **and** children

13. **Common sense** tells us that experiencing someone else's pain can **motivate us to empathise with** and help that person, ---- it **may also lead to some tricky moral dilemmas.**

- A) in case
- B) once
- C) because
- D) as long as
- ✓ E) though

but

Bonus 1

Common sense tells us that

experiencing someone else's pain can **motivate us to empathise with**

Bonus 2

lead to some tricky moral dilemmas. to be torn between A and B

hard ikilen
to be in limbo

14. The Vikings first **established** a foothold in southern Greenland **around** A.D. 985 **with the arrival of** Erik Thorvaldsson, a Norwegian-born explorer who **sailed to** Greenland ---- **being exiled from** Iceland.

- A) even if
 B) after
 C) until
 D) so that
 E) unless

ex ile

Bonus 1

established a foothold in southern Greenland **around** A.D. 985 **settlement**

Bonus 2

with the arrival of: bir kiři ya da řeyin geliři/ortaya çıkıři ile birlikte

= **with the onset / arrival / introduction / coming / appearance of**

Bonus 3

sürgüne göndermek / banish ostracize

Exile sb from somewhere (to another place)= deport / banish / send away

Spend years **in** exile: sürgünde yıllar geçirmek

1

15. Significant mental-health conditions can ---- impair service-member functioning ---- create an unsafe condition in a dangerous military environment. 2

- ✓ A) not only / but also
- B) as / as =
- C) whether / or
- D) such / that
- E) the more / the more

wealth

the less / the more

Bonus 1

mental-health condition / disorder / disease / sickness
/ailment /illness /infirmity malady

Bonus 2

impair service-member functioning

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16. Globalisation and urbanisation are **driving** the worldwide **homogenisation** of urban landscapes. **So** the **flora** and **fauna** of cities **in** different parts of the world are very **similar**, ---- **geography** and **climate**.

- A) instead of
 B) in the name of
 C) as opposed to
 ✓ D) irrespective of
 E) in case of

Unlike

Bonus 1 motive /cause /reason sebep

drive: cause / induce / trigger / lead to / bring about

Bonus 2

flora (plants / vegetation) and **fauna** (animals) **in** different parts of the world

17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

For decades, the cultural norms in many Western countries (17) ---- working hard for your employer, and getting rewarded. If the striving is (18) ---- a job you love, the pay will be satisfaction. And if the job involves climbing the rungs of a corporate ladder, the pay will be, well, a lot of money. Though different in motivation, both paths share the same narrative. Work has become an obsession, an identity even; something workers traditionally felt lucky to have. (19) ----, increasingly, Generation Z workers – those born between 1997 and 2012 – are insisting we write a new script for work. Having observed older workers experience burnout, time poverty and economic insecurity at the grindstone, they are demanding more from workplaces: bigger pay cheques, more time off, the flexibility to work (20) ---- and greater social and environmental responsibility. Many of these values were merely millennial preferences. (21) ---- for Gen Zers, they have become expectations – and they are willing to walk away from employers if their needs aren't met.

17.

- A) had focused B) focused
C) were focusing D) are focusing
E) have focused

18.

- craving /longing /desire /demand // need / aspiration /yearning
A) from B) for
C) into D) on
E) than

19.

- A) However B) Thus
C) In contrast D) Or else
E) Moreover

20.

- A) definitely B) exactly
C) remotely D) plainly
E) elaborately

21.

- A) as if B) just as
C) whether D) whereas
E) or else

wh-
how

22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Scientists first (22) ---- black holes not through observations in the universe, but through the mathematics of Einstein's theory of general relativity. Those equations showed that if you crunch down enough matter into a small enough volume, then gravity overwhelms every other force and shrinks the matter down into an infinitely tiny point, also known as the singularity. Black holes are one-way trips. Once someone (23) ---- their boundaries, or event horizons, they can't ever escape. They are, in a sense, one-way ticket. (24) ---- black holes were once considered just a trick of Einstein's equations, astronomical observations eventually revealed that black holes do exist in the universe. But that same mathematics also allows for the exact reverse of a black hole: a white hole. A white hole still has a singularity (25) ---- its centre and an event horizon surrounding it. (26) ---- black holes, instead of falling in and finding it impossible to escape, with a white hole, a person could never reach the event horizon from the outside because it is constantly flinging its contents out into the universe faster than the speed of light.

22.

- A) fostered
C) countered
E) extended

- B) discovered
D) responded

encounter: karsilasmak

23.

- A) crossed
C) will cross
E) has crossed

- B) had crossed
D) was crossing

24.

- A) Before
C) Since
E) When

- B) Though
D) Because

25.

- A) to
 C) at
E) on

- B) from
D) into

26.

- A) In view of
 C) As opposed to
E) On behalf of

- B) Thanks to
D) For the sake of
- In contrast to
unlike
aksine

27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. **Though it can be easy to think of them as little more than city decoration, ----.**

- A) the availability of urban trees has come under threat by the heavy smog resulting from traffic
- ✓ B) **urban trees** are **very much alive**, offering shelter to a **variety of** animals from birds to cats and insects
- C) **urban trees** are fast becoming a thing of the past, with new districts being built only out of concrete
- D) the urbanization of trees has been a thing for only a few centuries
- E) the **struggles** of environmentalists to protect urban trees often go unnoticed

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28. ---- **since it can lead to mental exhaustion** and apathy, and **thus prevent you from helping those in need.**

- A) In recent years, researchers have found that **too much or misplaced empathy** can be bad for you and others
- B) You can think of empathy as a **useful channel** which connects human beings to one another
- C) If you experience "deep empathy", then it becomes possible to appreciate the suffering of other people
- D) Sometimes, **it is difficult to define certain concepts such as empathy and judgement**
- E) Empathizing with people gives you a more effective route to figuring out how you should treat them

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empathizing

29. It is difficult to calculate exactly how weather conditions impact individuals doing sports, ----.

- A) since there could even be some benefits to exercising in damp, cooler weather
- B) so a rainy run will burn more calories than a temperate jog
- C) but research suggests that heavy rain could definitely slow one's run speed
- C) whereas vigorous and prolonged exercise like running a marathon in rain weakens the immune system
- E) though rainy conditions make it harder to achieve a new personal best

netlik versus belirsizlik

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30. **Just as networking and fostering professional relationships are key components of a successful career, ----.**

- A) private online communities for like-minded professionals are losing their popularity
- B) platforms like Online Geniuses have multiple roles, including opening new channels for specific jobs
- C) **being part of the group** can give candidates an edge when it comes to hiring
- D) access to closed groups and their job-seeking opportunities is ultimately decided by those who control them
- E) **investing in personal development** does contribute a lot to one's career

external

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+, , +
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vital

31. **Although** the round stone dwellings of Spain's Ancares Mountains **look weak**, **like** something out of the Asterix comics, ----.

- A) their round huts, interestingly topped with rye straw, attract many tourists
- B) more than 200 old buildings are scattered among Galicia's and Castile-León's rural villages
- C) their owners have struggled to keep the roof in good condition as the production of rye - its key material - has declined
- D) they are in fact, perfectly designed to withstand the region's harsh climate
- E) the majority of residents could not have lived in their pallozas for three or four generations

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32. **While consuming some foods, such as chilli peppers and ginger, can make us feel less hungry afterwards, ----.**

- A) some foods promise the ability to decrease hunger pangs, thereby lowering your chance to gain weight
- B) other types of food high in salt can increase our appetite and make us consume more food
- C) it is likely that your weekly shop is packed with packaging promising that the food inside will taste great
- D) a lot of studies looked at the appetite-suppressing properties of capsaicin in chilli peppers
- E) many people, the elderly in particular, avoid consuming some spicy food such as curries

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33. Although the fashion industry seems to make environmentally friendly efforts such as switching to sustainable fibres and textiles and offering ethically-conscious options, ----.

- A) the industry's issues of child labour, discrimination and forced labour have improved globally over the past five years
- B) the good thing is many sustainability initiatives place environmental concerns before economic opportunity and growth
- C) on an individual level, it means buying fewer new clothes, as well as reconsidering where our clothes come from
- D) the growing slow fashion movement focuses on the quality of garments over quantity and favours classic styles over fleeting trends
- ✓ E) it does very little to actually confront the sector's rapidly increasing consumption of resources and waste generation

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34. **Just as trees in a forest provide a home to countless species, including plants and animals, ----.**

- A) underwater forests are formed by seaweeds, which are types of algae
- B) large species such as sea bamboo and giant kelp have gas-filled structures that work like little balloons
- C) seaweeds also offer habitat, food and shelter to a wide variety of marine organisms
- D) seaweeds have long been known to be among the fastest growing plants on the planet
- E) there are many vast but unnamed underwater forests all over the world

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35. ----, **though** many people assume that **they just** repeat **stereotyped** sound patterns.

consciously

- A) Whales actively select and adjust acoustic elements of their songs in real-time
- B) New analyses suggest humpback whales have a dynamic and flexible nature
- C) Male humpback whales are known for their hunting skills despite their huge size
- D) Marine biologists have discovered that whales living near each other will sing similar songs
- E) Researchers have catalogued the kinds of sounds whales make and how they have changed across the years

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36) Real play – that is, play initiated and directed by the children themselves – requires cooperation **but it can be ruined by competition** ----.

- A) as parents invest a lot of money and time in competitive, out-of-school activities for their children
- B) because competition destroys the fun, at least for the one who is consistently losing
- C) so children like competition as it gives them a chance to make new friends
- D) yet competition is regarded as a way of testing one another for children
- E) though they continuously explore the world around them, and they cooperate in these activities

37-42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. **There are still many unanswered questions on the long-term effects of smartphones and social media on children and teenagers, but existing research provides some evidence as to their main risks and benefits.**

- A) Akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medyanın çocuklar ve ergenler üstündeki uzun dönemdeki etkileri konusunda hala birçok cevaplanamamış soru olmasına rağmen var olan araştırmalar onların başlıca tehlike ve yararlarına dair bazı kanıtlar sunmaktadır.
- B) Akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medyanın çocuklar ve ergenler üstündeki uzun dönemdeki etkileri konusunda hala birçok cevaplanamamış sorunun olduğu aşiktir ama var olan araştırmalar da onların başlıca tehlike ve yararlarına dair bazı kanıtlar sunmaktadır.

- C) Eldeki araştırmalar, akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medyanın çocuklar ve ergenler için başlıca tehlike ve yararlarına dair bazı kanıtlar sunmaktadır, ama bunların uzun dönemdeki etkilerine dair hala birçok cevaplanamamış soru vardır.
- D) Akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medyanın çocuklar ve ergenler üstündeki uzun dönemdeki etkileri konusunda hala birçok cevaplanamamış soru vardır ancak var olan araştırmalar onların başlıca tehlike ve yararlarına dair bazı kanıtlar sunmaktadır.
- E) Çocuklar ve ergenler üzerinde akıllı telefonlar ve sosyal medyanın uzun dönem etkilerine dair hala birçok yanıtlanmamış soru olsa da var olan araştırmalar onların başlıca tehlike ve yararlarına dair bazı kanıtlar sunmaktadır.

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38. **In her 70 years on the throne, Queen Elizabeth witnessed huge social change, previously unthinkable scientific and technological breakthroughs, and – inevitably – the emergence, decline and re-emergence of countless fashion trends.**

- A) Tahttaki 70 yılında kraliçe Elizabeth, muazzam sosyal değişiklikler, daha önceden düşünülmemiş bilimsel ve teknolojik büyük buluşlar ve kaçınılmaz olarak sayısız moda trendinin doğuşu, çöküşü ve yeniden doğuşuna tanık olmuştur.
- B) Tahttaki 70 yılında kraliçe Elizabeth tarafından muazzam sosyal değişikliklere, daha önceden düşünülmemiş bilimsel ve teknolojik büyük buluşlara ve kaçınılmaz olarak sayısız moda trendinin doğuşu, çöküşü ve yeniden doğuşuna tanık olunmuştur.

- C) Kraliçe Elizabeth, tahta çıktıktan sonra 70 yıl içinde muazzam sosyal değişiklikler, daha önceden düşünülmemiş bilimsel ve teknolojik büyük buluşlar ve kaçınılmaz olarak sayısız moda trendinin doğuşu, çöküşü ve yeniden doğuşuna tanık olmuştur.
- D) Kraliçe Elizabeth, tahta 70 yıl kalmış ve bu sürede muazzam sosyal değişiklikler, daha önceden düşünülmemiş bilimsel ve teknolojik büyük buluşlar ve kaçınılmaz olarak sayısız moda trendinin doğuşu, çöküşü ve yeniden doğuşuna tanık olmuştur.
- E) Kraliçe Elizabeth'in tahta kaldığı 70 yıllık sürede muazzam sosyal değişiklikler, daha önceden düşünülmemiş bilimsel ve teknolojik büyük buluşlar ve kaçınılmaz olarak sayısız moda trendinin doğuşu, çöküşü ve yeniden doğuşu meydana gelmiştir.

39. **We know people who have had COVID previously can contract the virus again, and this has been particularly true of Omicron; what's more, in some cases, subsequent episodes can be worse.**

- A) Daha önce COVID geçiren insanların virüsü tekrar kapabileceği bilinmiyor ve bu özellikle Omicron için doğru, üstelik bazı durumlarda sonradan ortaya çıkan vakalar daha kötü olabilir.
- B) Daha önce COVID geçiren insanların virüsü, eğer Omicron varyantıysa, tekrar kapabileceğini ve dahası bazı durumlarda sonradan ortaya çıkan vakaların daha kötü olabileceğini biliyoruz.

- C) Daha önce COVID geçiren insanların virüsü tekrar kapabileceğini biliyoruz ve bu özellikle Omicron için doğru, üstelik bazı durumlarda sonradan ortaya çıkan vakalar daha kötü olabilir.
- D) Özellikle Omicron olmak üzere, daha önce COVID geçirenlerin virüsü tekrar kapabileceğini biliyoruz ama daha da kötüsü bazı durumlarda sonradan ortaya çıkan vakaların şiddeti.
- E) COVID geçmiş olan insanların virüsü tekrar kapabileceği bilinmekte – bu özellikle Omicron için geçerli ve buna ek olarak bazı durumlarda sonradan ortaya çıkan vakalar daha kötü olabilir.

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40. İş piyasasının çok fazla işçinin lehine dönmesiyle birlikte işçiler için bir işi bırakıp diğerine girmek daha kolay hale geldi ve bu da insanların naohş buldukları işlere geri dönme teşvikini daha da azalttı.

A) As the labour market has turned in favour of the worker, it has been easier for workers to leave one job and get another, which decreases the incentive for people to return to jobs they find undesirable.

B) With the labour market leaning so far in favour of the worker, it has been easier for workers to leave one job and get another, further lessening the incentive for people to return to jobs they find undesirable.

C) The labour market has leant a lot in favour of the worker, so it has been easier for workers to leave one job and get another, and this further lessens the incentive for people to return to jobs they find undesirable.

D) That the labour market has leant a lot in favour of the worker means that it has been easier for workers to leave one job and get another, which, unsurprisingly, lessens the incentive for people to return to jobs they find undesirable.

E) If the labour market weren't so much leaning in favour of workers, it would be difficult for workers to leave one job and get another and they would be obliged to return to jobs they find undesirable.

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41. Çikolatanın nasıl yapılacağını keşfeden kişi tarihte kayboldu ama büyük olasılıkla binlerce yıl önce Güney Amerika'daki biriydi.

- A) Though the individual who discovered how to make chocolate is lost to time, it must have been someone in South America thousands of years ago.
- B) The person who discovered the way to do chocolate is lost in history, yet this person probably lived in South America thousands of years ago.

C) How to make chocolate was discovered by an individual lost to time, but it is safe to say that it was someone living in South America thousands of years ago.

✓ D) The individual who discovered how to make chocolate is lost to time, but it was most probably someone in South America thousands of years ago.

E) While the discovery of how chocolate is made and its discoverer are lost to time, we can assume that it was someone in South America thousands of years ago.

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42. Miyokinlerin eylemleri sayesinde kas dokusu, hareketi hakkında beyinle doğrudan iletişime geçer ve hafıza, öğrenme ve ruh halini iyileştiren bir dizi biyolojik tepkiyi tetikler.

- ✓ A) Thanks to the actions of myokines, muscle tissue communicates directly with the brain about its activity, and triggers a cascade of biological responses that improve memory, learning, and mood.
- B) With the help of myokine action, direct communication between the muscle tissue and brain about the activity is made possible, which triggers a cascade of biological responses that improve memory, learning, and mood.

- C) A cascade of biological responses that improve memory, learning, and mood are triggered by the direct communication between muscle tissue and the brain, which is made possible by the actions of myokines.
- D) Muscle tissue communicates directly with the brain about its activity owing to the actions of myokines, thereby triggering a cascade of biological responses that improve memory, learning, and mood.
- E) Without the actions of myokines, direct communication between muscle tissue and the brain wouldn't be possible and we would be devoid of a cascade of biological responses that improve memory, learning, and mood.

43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

More than 2,000 years ago, in a temple in the city of Borsippa in ancient Mesopotamia, in what is now modern-day Iraq, a student was doing his homework. His name was Nabu-kusurshu, and he was training to be a temple brewer. His duties involved brewing beer for religious offerings, but also, learning to keep administrative records on clay tablets in cuneiform script, and preserving ancient hymns by making copies of worn-out tablets. These daily tasks, and his devotion to beer, writing and knowledge, made him part of an extraordinarily resilient literary legacy. Cuneiform had already been around for roughly 3,000 years by the time Nabu-kusurshu picked up his reed stylus. It was invented by the Sumerians, who initially used it to record rations of food – and indeed, beer – paid to workers or delivered to temples. Over time, the Sumerian texts became more complex, recording beautiful myths and songs – including one celebrating the goddess of brewing, Ninkasi, and her skilled use of "the fermenting tank, which makes a pleasant sound". When Sumerian gradually slid out of common use, and was replaced by the more modern Akkadian, scribes cleverly wrote long lists of signs in both languages, essentially creating ancient dictionaries, to make sure the wisdom of the oldest tablets would always be understood.

43. Which of the following can be the true purpose of the writer in mentioning Ninkasi?

- A) To praise the meticulous and diligent nature of Nabu-kusurshu
- B) To give a background for the emergence of the cuneiform
- C) To mention the wide variety and complexity of topics in the Sumerian texts
- D) To criticize the goddess of brewing for her lack of other skills
- E) To show similarities between Sumerian and Akkadian

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44. What can be said about Akkadian according to the passage?

- A) It originated in what is now modern-day Iraq.
- B) It most probably emerged later than Sumerian.
- C) It, unfortunately, failed to maintain cuneiform.
- D) It is still spoken by people living in Iraq.
- E) It has never been written on paper or papyrus.

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45. It can be concluded from the passage that we owe our knowledge about the Sumerian language to ----.

- A) ancient Sumerian people who lived in temples in Mesopotamia
- B) more modern Akkadian tablets, not the Sumerian cuneiform ones
- C) ancient beer brewers that lived in the city of Borsippa
- D) Nabu-kusurshu and his teachers who did their best to preserve it
- E) scribes who created ancient dictionaries or copied tablets containing ancient hymns

More than 2,000 years ago, in a temple in the city of Borsippa in ancient Mesopotamia, in what is now modern-day Iraq, a student was doing his homework. His name was **Nabu-kusurshu**, and he was training to be a temple brewer. His duties involved brewing beer for religious offerings, but also, learning to keep **administrative records on clay tablets in cuneiform script, and preserving ancient hymns by making copies of worn-out tablets.** These daily tasks, and his devotion to beer, writing and knowledge, made him part of an **extraordinarily resilient literary legacy.** **Cuneiform had already been around for roughly 3,000 years** by the time Nabu-kusurshu picked up his reed stylus. It was invented by the **Sumerians**, who initially used it to record rations of food – and indeed, beer – paid to workers or delivered to temples. Over time, the Sumerian texts became more complex, recording beautiful myths and songs – including one celebrating the goddess of brewing, Ninkasi, and her skilled use of "the fermenting tank, which makes a pleasant sound". When **Sumerian** gradually slid out of common use, and was replaced by the more modern Akkadian, scribes cleverly wrote long lists of signs in both languages, essentially creating ancient dictionaries, to make sure the wisdom of the oldest tablets would always be understood.

46. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) A Glimpse into Sumerian Cuneiform
- B) The Sumerian Goddess of Brewing, Ninkasi
- C) The Emergence of the Akkadian Language
- D) A Brief History of Ancient Languages
- E) How Nabu-kusurshu Contributed to Sumerian

4

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The earliest known mammal was a tiny, shrew-like animal that lived alongside the first dinosaurs 225 million years ago, pushing back the appearance of mammals by about 20 million years, a controversial new study claims. An international team of researchers studied the fossilized remains of an 8-inch-long (20 centimetres) animal called *Brasilodon quadrangularis* and decided it was a mammal because it grew two sets of teeth over its lifetime as most mammals, including modern humans, do. The authors claim that *B. quadrangularis* is now the earliest mammal known to science, given that it appears in the fossil record about 20 million years before *Morganucodon*, which was previously the earliest known animal that they consider to be a mammal. However, early mammal classification is complex, and a researcher who was not involved in the study claims that neither *B. quadrangularis* nor *Morganucodon* is a mammal and that both belong further back on the evolutionary tree despite their mammal-like dentition. Milk-producing mammary glands – one trait that helps define mammals today – haven't been found in the fossil record, so researchers look for evidence of mammal ancestry in mineralized bones and teeth. One dental characteristic of mammals is the presence of two sets of teeth: baby teeth and adult teeth. In contrast, reptiles and fish can often regrow their teeth (if they have them) and go through multiple sets as juveniles and adults.

47. Which of the following can be inferred about the latest study mentioned in the passage?

- A) It claims the earliest mammal was *Morganucodon*.
- B) There is a consensus about its originality among researchers.
- C) It lacks reliability as it depends on limited evidence.
- D) Only the authors and one other researcher believe its claims.
- E) Its evidence is based only on milk-producing glands.

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48. It can be concluded from the passage that both species mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) were discovered by the same team of researchers
- B) were found to have lived in the same area simultaneously
- C) can definitely be regarded as the earliest known mammals
- D) are questionable when it comes to whether they are mammals or not
- E) have been a topic of discussion among anthropologists for years

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49. According to the passage, one basic difference between mammals and reptiles can be seen in ----.

- A) the number of sets of teeth they change during their lifetime
- B) the way they reproduce and raise their offspring
- C) how they deal with the other species around them
- D) the lack of milk-producing mammary glands in their fossils
- E) their size because it determines whether they can survive harsh conditions

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50. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To compare and contrast *Brasilodon quadrangularis* and *Morganucodon*
- B) To discuss whether *Brasilodon quadrangularis* was really the earliest known mammal
- C) To give a detailed explanation about the earliest known plants
- D) To convince the reader that *Brasilodon quadrangularis* was the first mammal
- E) To exemplify the earliest known mammals and plants that existed at the same time as dinosaurs

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51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Picture the scene: a little girl tries on a sparkly dress, **does a twirl** and **with great satisfaction**, **smooths it down**. The adults around her **echo her delight**, and **tell her how pretty she is**. Later she **looks at her favourite books**, and **sees slim people** and **slender animals** going on **exciting adventures**, while **their heavier counterparts** are portrayed as **slow** or **clumsy**. Sometimes, she **notices her own parents fretting** about their **weight** or **looks**. By the time she is a teen, her parents may worry how **social media influencers** are **affecting her body image**. But **research suggests that in reality, her perception of bodies and their social acceptance will have been shaped long before then, in those very early years**. When we think about our relationship **with our bodies**, it is often hard to **pinpoint precisely where our satisfaction or dissatisfaction comes from**. If we cast our minds back to our childhood, however, we may remember a collection of **off-hand comments** or **observations**. None of them may seem **hugely impactful** in themselves. And **yet**, their **cumulative effect** can be **surprisingly potent**. Whether it comes in the form of **compliments** or **criticism**, that kind of **attention to body shapes** can **lay down beliefs and insecurities** that are hard to **shake off**. The **consequences** can be **tremendously damaging**, as research shows, **with family attitudes and derogatory comments** about **weight** linked to **mental health problems** and **eating disorders**. It is not **girls alone** that suffer **consequences** as such.

51. The passage makes it clear that ----.

- A) it is **girls** who will continue to **have a life full of troubles** such as eating disorders
 - B) **social media influencers** have a **negative impact** more on **adults** than **teens**
 - C) **social acceptance** is the **biggest problem** teens and kids are experiencing
 - D) as long as **parents** have a **positive impact** on kids' body image, kids **have no problems** with themselves
- ✓ E) **comments we get during our childhood** play an **important role in our relationship with our bodies**

Picture the scene: a little girl tries on a sparkly dress, does a twirl and with great satisfaction, smooths it down. The adults around her echo her delight, and tell her how pretty she is. Later she looks at her favourite books, and sees slim people and slender animals going on exciting adventures, while their heavier counterparts are portrayed as slow or clumsy. Sometimes, she notices her own parents fretting about their weight or looks. By the time she is a teen, her parents may worry how social media influencers are affecting her body image. But research suggests that in reality, her perception of bodies and their social acceptance will have been shaped long before then, in those very early years. When we think about our relationship with our bodies, it is often hard to pinpoint precisely where our satisfaction or dissatisfaction comes from. If we cast our minds back to our childhood, however, we may remember a collection of off-hand comments or observations. None of them may seem hugely impactful in themselves. And yet, their cumulative effect can be surprisingly potent. Whether it comes in the form of compliments or criticism, that kind of attention to body shapes can lay down beliefs and insecurities that are hard to shake off. The consequences can be tremendously damaging, as research shows, with family attitudes and derogatory comments about weight linked to mental health problems and eating disorders. It is not girls alone that suffer consequences as such.

52. The writer of the passage has allocated almost a third of the text to the example of a little girl to ----.

- A) set the scene for a breath-taking story about self-image in adulthood
- B) explain how parents influence their kids' body image unconsciously
- C) criticise the negative impact social media influencers have on teens
- D) have the readers empathise with slow and clumsy girls
- E) show how important books are in shaping a kid's personality

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53. Which of the following can replace the underlined verb 'derogatory' in the passage?

- A) approving +
 B) offensive + critical, negative, disapproving
 C) cautious +
 D) enduring + resilient asnek, dayanikli, kalici
 E) temporary +

Picture the scene: a little girl tries on a sparkly dress, does a twirl and with great satisfaction, smooths it down. The adults around her echo her delight, and tell her how pretty she is. Later she looks at her favourite books, and sees slim people and slender animals going on exciting adventures, while their heavier counterparts are portrayed as slow or clumsy. Sometimes, she notices her own parents fretting about their weight or looks. By the time she is a teen, her parents may worry how **social media influencers** are affecting her body image. **But research suggests that in reality, her perception of bodies and their social acceptance will have been shaped long before then, in those very early years.** When we think about our relationship with our bodies, it is often hard to pinpoint precisely where our satisfaction or dissatisfaction comes from. If we cast our minds back to our childhood, however, we may remember a collection of off-hand comments or observations. None of them may seem hugely impactful in themselves. **And yet, their cumulative effect can be surprisingly potent.** Whether it comes in the form of compliments or criticism, that kind of attention to body shapes can lay down beliefs and insecurities that are hard to shake off. The consequences can be tremendously damaging, as research shows, with family attitudes and **derogatory** comments about weight linked to mental health problems and eating disorders. It is not girls alone that suffer consequences as such.

54. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Mental Health Problems: Are They Really Related to Negative Self-Image?
- B) The Surprising Link between Eating Disorders and Negative Self-Image
- C) Social Media Influencers: Are They Now Ruining the Lives of Our Kids? 4
- D) Stop Blaming Influencers: We Are Responsible for the Physical Insecurities of Our Kids
- E) How Little Girls Form Their Ideas about Their Self-Image 4

55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The building sector has a major climate problem. Emissions from buildings hit their highest-ever level in 2019, accounting for 38% of global CO2 emissions. Cooling buildings can be especially energy intensive – and the number of air conditioning units is expected to more than triple worldwide by 2050, consuming as much electricity as all of India and China today. At the same time, heatwaves are becoming longer and more intense around the world. India in particular experienced a series of intense heatwaves this year, with temperatures reaching a record 49°C in Delhi in May. Facing rapid urbanisation and soaring heat, India is now searching for sustainable, clean and energy-efficient cooling solutions.

In 2019, the Indian government launched the India Cooling Action Plan, outlining actions needed to provide access to sustainable and energy-efficient cooling. The plan emphasises the importance of passive cooling interventions – the manipulation of architectural elements for cooling – to boost climate resilience and reduce the urban heat island effect, where buildings and roads absorb and retain heat. Faced with this challenge, some architects are taking inspiration from past solutions, including passive cooling techniques such as building envelopes. These not only help separate the building interior from the external environment but they also provide significant thermal comfort by reducing the indoor temperature, cutting the need for air conditioning which can result in energy savings of up to 70%.

55. Which of the following is not a reason for India's search for sustainable, clean and energy-efficient cooling solutions?

- A) Rapid urbanisation ✓
- B) Soaring heat ✓
- C) Longer and more intense heatwaves ✓
- D) The number of air conditioners that almost tripled
- E) The need to reduce the urban heat island effect ✓

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The building sector has a major climate problem. Emissions from buildings hit their highest-ever level in 2019, accounting for 38% of global CO2 emissions. Cooling buildings can be especially energy intensive – and the number of air conditioning units is expected to more than triple worldwide by 2050, consuming as much electricity as all of India and China today. At the same time, heatwaves are becoming longer and more intense around the world. India in particular experienced a series of intense heatwaves this year, with temperatures reaching a record 49°C in Delhi in May. Facing rapid urbanisation and soaring heat, India is now searching for sustainable, clean and energy-efficient cooling solutions. In 2019, the Indian government launched the India Cooling Action Plan, outlining actions needed to provide access to sustainable and energy-efficient cooling. The plan emphasises the importance of passive cooling interventions – the manipulation of architectural elements for cooling – to boost climate resilience and reduce the urban heat island effect, where buildings and roads absorb and retain heat. Faced with this challenge, some architects are taking inspiration from past solutions, including passive cooling techniques such as building envelopes. These not only help separate the building interior from the external environment but they also provide significant thermal comfort by reducing the indoor temperature, cutting the need for air conditioning which can result in energy savings of up to 70%.

56. It is clear from the passage that passive cooling interventions ----.

- A) will play a big role in India's efforts to achieve sustainable and energy-efficient cooling
- B) are expensive and can be only implemented as long term solutions
- C) have been discussed as an alternative all over the world
- D) are limited to practices like building envelopes
- E) will provide a short term solution to the urban heat island effect

The building sector has a major climate problem. Emissions from buildings hit their highest-ever level in 2019, accounting for 38% of global CO2 emissions. Cooling buildings can be especially energy intensive – and the number of air conditioning units is expected to more than triple worldwide by 2050, consuming as much electricity as all of India and China today. At the same time, heatwaves are becoming longer and more intense around the world. India in particular experienced a series of intense heatwaves this year, with temperatures reaching a record 49°C in Delhi in May. Facing rapid urbanisation and soaring heat, India is now searching for sustainable, clean and energy-efficient cooling solutions. In 2019, the Indian government launched the India Cooling Action Plan, outlining actions needed to provide access to sustainable and energy-efficient cooling. The plan emphasises the importance of passive cooling interventions – the manipulation of architectural elements for cooling – to boost climate resilience and reduce the urban heat island effect, where buildings and roads absorb and retain heat. Faced with this challenge, some architects are taking inspiration from past solutions, including passive cooling techniques such as building envelopes. These not only help separate the building interior from the external environment but they also provide significant thermal comfort by reducing the indoor temperature, cutting the need for air conditioning which can result in energy savings of up to 70%.

57. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Delhi had the highest temperature all around the world in May.
- B) The India Cooling Action Plan will have achieved its goals by 2050.
- C) The heating world will mean more air conditioners in use in near future.
- D) For building envelopes to be effective, all the older buildings need to be pulled down and rebuilt.
- E) Buildings cooled by air conditioners account for 38% of global CO2 emissions.

The building sector has a major climate problem. Emissions from buildings hit their highest-ever level in 2019, accounting for 38% of global CO2 emissions. Cooling buildings can be especially energy intensive – and the number of air conditioning units is expected to more than triple worldwide by 2050, consuming as much electricity as all of India and China today. At the same time, heatwaves are becoming longer and more intense around the world. India in particular experienced a series of intense heatwaves this year, with temperatures reaching a record 49°C in Delhi in May. Facing rapid urbanisation and soaring heat, India is now searching for sustainable, clean and energy-efficient cooling solutions. In 2019, the Indian government launched the India Cooling Action Plan, outlining actions needed to provide access to sustainable and energy-efficient cooling. The plan emphasises the importance of passive cooling interventions – the manipulation of architectural elements for cooling – to boost climate resilience and reduce the urban heat island effect, where buildings and roads absorb and retain heat. Faced with this challenge, some architects are taking inspiration from past solutions, including passive cooling techniques such as building envelopes. These not only help separate the building interior from the external environment but they also provide significant thermal comfort by reducing the indoor temperature, cutting the need for air conditioning which can result in energy savings of up to 70%.

58. Which of the following can best describe the tone of the writer ?

- A) Humorous
- B) Informative
- C) Sarcastic
- D) Gloomy
- E) Bitter

59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

With concerns about the environment rising every day, California, known for leading the United States in climate regulations, dropped a bombshell last month: By 2035, the state will ban sales of new gasoline-powered cars and light trucks. Most new car sales are expected to shift to battery-powered electric vehicles (EVs), which help protect the environment with their smaller carbon footprint. But along with high prices, the need for charging infrastructure, and modest range, current EVs have another big drawback: They are slow to recharge. Whereas filling a gas tank only takes a few minutes, recharging an EV takes anywhere from the better part of an hour to a day, depending on the charging equipment and the size of the battery. "There will be a pushback from car buyers unless there is a faster charging solution," says Sarah Tolbert, a battery expert at the University of California, Los Angeles. Yi Cui, a materials scientist at Stanford University, agrees. He predicts the broad adoption of EVs will force a revolution in battery design. The need for fast charging, he says, "will definitely provide opportunities for new battery chemistries to emerge." By using new materials for electrodes or charge-carrying ions, he and others have already come up with promising candidates. In one of the alternatives, they are replacing the graphite anode that forms a lot of the bulk and about 15% of the weight of today's lithium-ion batteries with a form of silicon that it claims will give battery cells a 20 to 40% increase in energy density while also charging faster.

59. According to the passage, California ----.

- A) will ban all vehicles running on gasoline before the end of 2035
- B) will start a new movement where battery-producing companies will have to adapt
- C) and its universities have already developed technologies that will make EV batteries more efficient
- D) is famous for being in the forefront when it comes to climate regulations
- E) will make its citizens who do not want to change their EV batteries pay extra taxes and fines

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With concerns about the environment rising every day, California, known for leading the United States in climate regulations, dropped a bombshell last month: By 2035, the state will ban sales of new gasoline-powered cars and light trucks. Most new car sales are expected to shift to battery-powered electric vehicles (EVs), which help protect the environment with their smaller carbon footprint. But along with high prices, the need for charging infrastructure, and modest range, current EVs have another big drawback: They are slow to recharge. Whereas filling a gas tank only takes a few minutes, recharging an EV takes anywhere from the better part of an hour to a day, depending on the charging equipment and the size of the battery. "There will be a pushback from car buyers unless there is a faster charging solution," says Sarah Tolbert, a battery expert at the University of California, Los Angeles. Yi Cui, a materials scientist at Stanford University, agrees. He predicts the broad adoption of EVs will force a revolution in battery design. The need for fast charging, he says, "will definitely provide opportunities for new battery chemistries to emerge." By using new materials for electrodes or charge-carrying ions, he and others have already come up with promising candidates. In one of the alternatives, they are replacing the graphite anode that forms a lot of the bulk and about 15% of the weight of today's lithium-ion batteries with a form of silicon that it claims will give battery cells a 20 to 40% increase in energy density while also charging faster.

60. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of electric vehicles?

- A) The range they cover
- B) How much they cost
- C) Being slow to recharge
- D) The need for charging stations
- E) Their carbon footprint

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61. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the future of EV batteries?

- A) They will never be able to help EVs replace gasoline-powered cars.
- B) They will provide EVs with a longer range and a shorter charge time.
- C) Their popularity will eventually run out and they will become obsolete.
- D) They are likely to be produced using graphite rather than silicon anodes.
- E) Their recharging speed will not change in the long term.

replace A with B

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With concerns about the environment rising every day, California, known for leading the United States in climate regulations, dropped a bombshell last month: By 2035, the state will ban sales of new gasoline-powered cars and light trucks. Most new car sales are expected to shift to battery-powered electric vehicles (EVs), which help protect the environment with their smaller carbon footprint. But along with high prices, the need for charging infrastructure, and modest range, current EVs have another big drawback: They are slow to recharge. Whereas filling a gas tank only takes a few minutes, recharging an EV takes anywhere from the better part of an hour to a day, depending on the charging equipment and the size of the battery. "There will be a pushback from car buyers unless there is a faster charging solution," says Sarah Tolbert, a battery expert at the University of California, Los Angeles. Yi Cui, a materials scientist at Stanford University, agrees. He predicts the **broad adoption of EVs will force a revolution in battery design**. The need for fast charging, he says, "will definitely provide opportunities for new battery chemistries to emerge." **By using** new materials for electrodes or charge-carrying ions, he and others have already come up with promising candidates. In one of the alternatives, they are replacing the graphite anode that forms a lot of the bulk and about 15% of the weight of today's lithium-ion batteries with a form of silicon that it claims will give battery cells a 20 to 40% increase in energy density while also charging faster.

62. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) The transition from gasoline cars to EVs will require faster-charging batteries and this will necessitate a revolution in battery design.
- B) California's proposed ban on the sale of gasoline cars will change the future of car production in the country.
- C) EVs need a revolution to become mainstream and universities in California will be the centres for this breakthrough.
- D) Lithium-ion batteries offer the necessary ingredients to power EVs into the future, so no change is soon to come.
- E) Car buyers will never switch from gasoline-powered cars to EVs even if the revolutionary technologies solve the range and charging time problems.

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Dwight:

— I met an old school friend of mine the other day and we both felt the same nostalgia almost as soon as we met. Those were the days.

Howard:

— That is impossible.

Dwight:

— Why are you so unconvinced?

Howard:

— ----

Dwight:

— I get it now. Of course, I felt so after we talked to each other over a few cups of coffee.

- A) The answer is simple: there is no such thing as nostalgia. Both of you had better focus on the very moment we live now.
- B) My point is people are preparing what they have to say while you are talking. It is annoying.
- C) It is a complicated matter even science does not have a clear answer to, so it is not possible to explain nostalgia.
- D) I mean you must have had some conversation before you could even have felt the same longing for the past.
- E) Easy man. I had the same feeling in my previous relationship but the feeling just waned off after a few conversations.

64. Lisa:

— As if we had no other problem with global warming, **now this!** The eruption in Tonga months ago still has consequences.

Bart:

— How so?

Lisa:

— ----

Bart:

— Who would've thought? Most people forgot it even erupted after a few weeks, let alone such a bad cycle.

Lisa:

— On top of that, a new study claims that these effects may persist for months to come.

- A) Tonga's eruption was the most powerful witnessed on Earth in decades as it extended for 260 kilometres.
- B) Big volcanic eruptions typically cool down the planet by belching sulphur dioxide into the upper layers of Earth's atmosphere, which filters solar radiation.
- C) In underwater volcanoes, submarine eruptions can draw large parts of their explosive energy from the interaction of water and hot magma.
- D) The blast was so tremendous that Tonga ejected enough water vapour to fill 58,000 Olympic-size swimming pools, which is an unprecedented event in history.
- E) The water vapour it spewed into the atmosphere increased the amount of moisture in the global stratosphere by about 5%, and could trigger a cycle of stratospheric cooling and surface heating.

65. Donald:

— **I don't think we should be spending more money on space exploration.**

Bernie:

— **What makes you say that? You've started to talk like a flat-earther again.**

Donald:

— **No way! What I mean is we haven't even explored the oceans fully. We have only recently discovered the possible effects of thawing Arctic ice, so it is useless to me.**

Bernie:

— ---

Donald:

— **Wow! I haven't thought of it this way. I will do some reading on these benefits, thank you.**

A) **Even so, it revolutionized communication.** Just think about all those satellites that help you connect to other parts of the world.

B) In all those years, scientists failed to come up with life in space.

C) **On the contrary, it has brought positive changes in power generation and energy storage, recycling and waste management, health and medicine.**

D) All conditions in space are different from our living conditions here on earth, and being different is not always a good thing.

E) Thus, we need to be careful with what our space exploration can bring both today and in the years to come.

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66. Cloe:

— The funeral of the late Queen of England has puzzled me a lot.

Kim:

— In what sense?

Cloe:

— ----

Kim:

— I guess I understand you but regardless of social position, people align with those who share similar values. Monarchists and non-monarchists lamented the Queen's beliefs and values, such as dignity, duty, and commitment to service.

Cloe:

— In any case, this doesn't explain the millions of pounds spent on flowers despite a cost-of-living crisis.

A) With all the controversy around the tax money spent on the Crown and its glamorous royal life, I wouldn't expect this many people to attend it.

B) You know, the same happened with the passing of Lady Diana, after which millions of people around the world mourned for days.

C) It is tempting to find one singular explanation for human behaviour but explanations for the phenomenon of crowds that mourn strangers encompass several psychological factors.

D) I guess it has something to do with the fact that intense memories of prior loss are typically triggered by these events.

E) It must be like when your favourite Netflix series ends: the connection with the characters is suddenly severed, and you feel bereft.

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67. Randall:

- **Of all the recent scientific developments, lab-grown meat, or cultured meat excites me the most.**

Miriam:

- **Why is that? There are many more interesting breakthroughs.**

Randall:

— ----

Miriam:

- **Hmm. You might have a point in getting so excited. It does sound promising in terms of our health.**

- A) It is not clear whether lab-grown meat can provide a more climatically sustainable alternative.
- B) The climate impacts of cultured meat production will depend on what level of decarbonized energy generation can be achieved.
- C) **There are fewer antibiotics and environmental impacts in lab-grown meats, and less fat or cholesterol as well.**
- D) Manufacturers will have to make sure their cultivated meat meets a stringent list of criteria, to get their product placed on supermarket shelves, which sounds amazing!
- E) The total emissions from global livestock represent 14.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions, with cattle raised for beef and milk accounting for around 65% of the livestock sector's emissions.

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68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence

68. The ancient city of Great Zimbabwe was an engineering wonder, but archaeologists credited it to Phoenicians, Babylonians, Arabians - anyone but the Africans who actually built it.
- A) Archaeologists think that the ancient city of Great Zimbabwe, which was acknowledged to be an engineering wonder, was built by Phoenicians, Babylonians, Arabians - if not the Africans, but who actually built the city is still a mystery.
- ✓ B) The ancient city of Great Zimbabwe was a sensation in terms of engineering, still it was credited by archaeologists to Phoenicians, Babylonians, Arabians - namely anyone except for Africans who actually built it.

- C) The Africans built the ancient city of Great Zimbabwe, an engineering wonder; even so, they were given little credit by archaeologists, who attribute it to Phoenicians, Babylonians, and Arabians.
- D) Africans who built the ancient city of Great Zimbabwe, which is an engineering wonder, got the credit for the city although the archaeologists actually admired Phoenicians, Babylonians, and Arabians.
- E) Those who built the ancient city of Great Zimbabwe were of African descent, but archaeologists attributed this engineering wonder to Phoenicians, Babylonians, and Arabians as well as Africans.

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69 **To prevent damage to sensitive marine habitats, the European Commission will next month close more than 16,000 square kilometers of shallow coastal waters in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean to bottom trawling.**

- A) Next month, **more than 16,000** square kilometres of shallow coastal waters in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean will be closed to bottom trawling by the European Commission **so that** damage to sensitive marine habitats **can be prevented**.
- B) It is hard to prevent damage to sensitive marine habitats, but the European Commission is planning to close **16,000 square** kilometers of shallow coastal waters in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean to bottom trawling next month.

- C) The European Commission, which spotted severe damage to sensitive marine habitats, **will next month** be closing **more than 16,000** square kilometers of shallow coastal waters in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean to bottom trawling.
- D) **Almost 16,000** square kilometres of shallow coastal waters in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean will have to be closed to bottom trawling by the European Commission, but it may not stop the damage to sensitive marine habitats.
- E) Bottom trawling in **almost 16,000** square kilometres of shallow coastal waters in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean will be banned by the European Commission next month to reverse damage to sensitive marine habitats.

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70. Millions of people consume artificial sweeteners in diet soda and other products every day, hoping to save calories from sugar, **but the safety of the sweeteners has long been debated.**

- A) Millions of people consume artificial sweeteners in diet soda and other products every day to save calories from sugar, as the safety of these sweeteners has been proven by science circles.
- B) Artificial sweeteners in diet soda and other products are consumed by millions of people every day so that they can save calories from sugar, without paying attention to their safety, which is a matter of debate.

C) Hoping that they can save calories from sugar, millions of people consume artificial sweeteners in diet soda and other products; in reality, the safety of these sweeteners has yet to be proven.

D) The consumption of artificial sweeteners in diet soda and other products by millions of people hoping to save calories from sugar every day doesn't change the fact that their safety is controversial.

E) **Even though** artificial sweeteners in diet soda and other products are consumed by millions of people every day in the hope of saving calories from sugar, **it has long been debated whether the sweeteners are safe or not.**

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71. **Many scientists think that rejuvenating or replacing the brain may never be possible because of the brain's unique complexity and inability to repair itself.**

- A) According to many scientists, the brain's unique complexity and its inability to repair itself means that rejuvenating or replacing the brain may take a long time.
- B) Rejuvenating or replacing the brain seems possible because the brain has a unique complexity and it can repair itself as far as some scientists are concerned.

- C) Certain scientists are of the opinion that rejuvenating or replacing the brain would someday be possible if the brain could repair itself and didn't have unique complexity.
- D) **The brain has a unique complexity and it cannot repair itself, so according to many scientists, rejuvenating or replacing the brain is out of question. it is impossible**
- E) Despite the brain's unique complexity and its inability to repair itself, to some scientists, we may rejuvenate or replace it someday in the future.

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72-75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Although workdays have been getting longer for millions of knowledge workers and in many cases, more hours have become standard, plenty of work still happens outside the normal workday, no matter its length. Think of those not-quite-work tasks that seep into personal time: reading job-related articles that pop up on your social media feeds at the weekend or listening to industry podcasts on a run. --- But since the pandemic changed the way people work, the lines between professional and personal have become increasingly fuzzy, making it even easier for these behaviours to occur. These hidden, even quiet, overwork moments may not strictly feel like work, but they still are.

- A) As this extra effort is turning into a tacit expectation, it is becoming harder for workers to shake off.
- B) Hidden overwork is different to working long hours in the office or on the clock at home.
- C) Workers have been doing these off-shift tasks for a long time.
- D) There are myriad ways a person's day job can slip into their non-working hours.
- E) For many employees, it is easy to fall into these hidden overwork patterns.

73. If you have ever thought your favourite song made your whole body feel better, new science suggests that wasn't just your imagination. In fact, it is not only music that has an analgesic, or pain-reducing, effect. Many types of sounds or noises can help, if they are played at the right volume. --- Thus, music therapy has been used for decades to help manage pain after an operation, during labour and after childbirth, and during cancer treatment.

obstructed labour

delivery
birth

- A) Some theories suggest the analgesic effects of certain drugs are psychological.
- ✓ B) Doctors have long known about a connection between sound and the body, as well as between music and relief.
- C) Other psychological factors might play a role in helping reduce pain as well. 4
- D) A noise played at low volume appears to blunt activity in parts of the brain responsible for signalling pain.
- E) Unless some types of music are adjusted to be "pleasant," by playing them at the right volume, we cannot obtain a pain-relieving effect.

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74. Venice is a **stunning oddity**. It is a **city built atop around 120 islands**, crisscrossed by **177 canals**, and is best explored – **when on foot at least – via the use of its 391 bridges**. It is a **watery maze of a city**, full of **tiny footpaths and tucked away squares**, **hidden museums and secluded, centuries-old churches**. **But all is not well in "La Serenissima"**. --- **This is far from an exaggeration**: Venice is at risk of being **consumed by the sea**. In **the worst-case scenario**, the city could **disappear beneath the waves by as early as 2100**.

- A) Meanwhile, many of its buildings are sinking or being damaged by the wakes of boats.
- B) Moreover, it is routinely overwhelmed by tourists, while its local population is **in a state of decline**.
- C) **In 2019**, Venice suffered its **second-worst flooding** event since records began almost 100 years ago.
- D) **Indeed, if drastic measures are not taken** the city's **days could be numbered**.
- E) In fact, Venice has always been compelled to battle against the sea.

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75. The speed of light is so important to astronomy that scientists prefer to use light-years, rather than miles or kilometres, to measure great distances in space. One light-year is the distance that light can travel in one year: roughly 5.88 trillion miles, or 9.46 trillion km. ---- Whenever you see this star you are seeing light that is more than 300 years old as it takes such a great time to cover this distance.

- A) For example, the North Star (Polaris), sits about 323 light-years from Earth.
- B) In contrast, it takes light about 8 minutes, and 20 seconds to travel from the sun to Earth.
- C) So, you don't even need a fancy telescope to see back in time; you can do it with your own naked eyes.
- D) However, all of the light you see in the sky takes time to reach your eyes.
- E) But to look truly far into the past, astronomers need telescopes like James Webb Space Telescope.

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76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) Bone broth is a liquid made from simmering animal bones, meaty joints and connective tissues in water for hours until it breaks down. (II) The liquid that remains can be used in stews, soups, gravies or enjoyed by itself. (III) However, if you are making steak or soup yourself, it can be hard to tell how much protein is in each serving. (IV) According to research published in the Food & Nutrition Research Journal, the broth that is left behind contains a number of nutrients, including protein, calcium and collagen. (V) These nutrients can have beneficial effects on your skin, bones and overall health and well-being.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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77. (I) In the United States, homes have become much bigger despite the drop in birth rate and household size. (II) Given that consumerism is now the norm, the line between healthy versus pathological purchasing behaviour has become blurry. (III) The median single-family home built, for instance, is now 2,273 square feet compared to 1,525 square feet in 1973. (IV) People now need a lot more space to hold all their possessions. (V) Walk-in closets are also highly sought-after, and some people even turn spare rooms into extremely spacious closets.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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78. (I) Using ultrapowerful lasers, scientists have blasted cheap plastic and transformed it into tiny "nano-diamonds" – and, in doing so, confirmed the existence of an exotic new type of water. (II) The findings could potentially reveal the existence of diamond rain on ice giants in our solar system and explain why frigid worlds like Uranus and Neptune have such strange magnetic fields. (III) The laser-blasting technique could also lead to more Earthly applications. (IV) Thus, the new research shows that this type of diamond formation may have taken place much earlier than scientists previously believed. (V) For example, the technique could reduce plastic pollution by creating a financial incentive to clear and transform plastics from the ocean.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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79. (I) Druids were religious leaders in what is now Britain and France. (II) Almost everything we know about them is second-hand knowledge; all surviving texts that mention druids were written by non-druids, often Romans. (III) Certain belief systems which have nothing to do with druids prohibited their members from writing down their religious beliefs or teachings. (IV) That poses a problem for modern-day historians who are trying to understand who the druids were and how their role changed over time. (V) And they aren't quite sure when druidism began, with the earliest written reference to the druids dating back about 2,400 years, though druidism likely goes back earlier than that.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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80. (I) Our oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface, but over 80% of them remain unexplored. (II) In fact, it is often claimed that we know more about the surface of Mars and the Moon than about the ocean floor on our own planet. (III) Nasa is on a mission to change that as the US space agency is exploring the deep ocean to search for clues of what oceans on other planets could look like, and push the limits of science and technology in one of the most extreme environments on our planet. (IV) It is a mission filled with wonder, danger and a not-insignificant risk of implosion. (V) The deepest parts of Earth's oceans are known as the hadal zone.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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